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AFTER TWELVE MONTHS.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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Notes and News.

The United Labours of Men and Women.

An experiment in the co-operation of men and women in University settlements is shortly to be tried at Poplar, where the residential part of Toynbee Hall will be moved in October, a woman's settlement being established in connection with it. Joint settlements have been found very successful in America, notably in Hull House, Chicago, but they are new to this country. "This new Toynbee Hall," writes the Warden in *The Toynbee Record* for July, "will be a community in which men and women will work in close co-operation. There will be women from the universities living and working with us. . . . . This close co-operation of men and women will be to us one of the cardinal articles of our faith; it will stand as an outward sign of something inward; an expression of our belief that 'the city which is to be' can only be built by the united labours of men and of women."

In the Higher Grades of the Civil Service.

A memorial, signed by a number of influential men and women, has been sent to the Prime Minister by the Women's Interests Committee, of the N.U.W.S.S., urging the admission of women to the Higher Grades of the Civil Service. It points out that while the strain on all the administrative departments is greatly increased by the war, many of the ablest of the younger officials are at the front, and that universities are largely depleted of their men students. The supply of suitable male candidates for administrative work is therefore, for the time, diminished; but there are many well-qualified women who are acquiring, in various forms of social work, experience which would be of great value in departmental administration. These are ready to answer the call for devoted public service in the crisis through which we are passing.

The Woman's Part after the War.

An interesting article in *The Nation* of July 24th on the Social Effects of Slaughter, foretells greater independence both for married and unmarried women after the war, and believes that women "will supply something of the impetus which will be needed amid the reaction and fatigue of peace to build a better Europe." We allude again to this article in our press report on page 237.

Munition and Aircraft Work.

In the course of his statement in the House of Commons last week on munitions, Mr. Lloyd George announced that in the new establishments that are to be set up it is hoped to utilise the assistance of women to a much larger extent than has hitherto been the case. In this respect, he pointed out, we should be following the example of France and Germany. There was a limit, he said, to the amount of male labour available, especially if the war should be prolonged, and he was convinced, from the experience of some of the armament firms in this country, that there was a good deal of work, especially work of a finer kind, which could be done as well by women as by men, if not better.

Not only in making munitions, but in the manufacture of aircraft, women are taking their place side by side with men, and are learning processes entirely new to them. There appear to be great opportunities for women in this direction, particularly for women of a mechanical turn of mind.

A Standard of Wages and Conditions.

Great care will, however, be necessary to secure proper conditions for the workers. There is a danger that in their eagerness to perform some national service the very women who are in the best position to demand adequate wages and reasonable conditions may neglect these considerations; thus, at the same time, an opportunity of raising the status of women-workers will be lost; while the standard for men is, in the long run, lowered. A correspondent in *The Manchester Guardian* points out that "it is of the greatest importance, both to the women and to the men who are already employed, that some standard of wages and conditions should be fixed before the women have started rather than after, when low wages and indifferent conditions have become, to some extent, standardised," and quotes some figures published by the Manchester Women's War Interests Committee to show that there is a serious danger. "Women on armature work," states the writer, "have been paid 15s. for a 53 hours' week, work for which men are paid up to 45s. Other women have been engaged in brass filing, time fuses, and other bench work for 48 hours for as little as 11s. 6d., while some women on munitions work have received only 10s. a week. . . .In the Midlands certain women have been receiving time and a fifth for nightwork, whereas the practice had been to pay men time and a quarter, and, in some cases, double time."

The Dangers of Overstrain.

Various societies are endeavouring to safeguard the interests of munition workers, and many letters on the subject have appeared in the Press. The Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild appeals to the Government to take steps so that the present dislocation of industry, leading to the replacement of men by women, shall not injure the health and physique of the future mothers of the race, and states that the effect of the pressure now being put on women workers is reported to be showing itself in the woollen and worsted districts of Yorkshire in largely increased sickness claims under the Insurance Act. It proposes that an expert advisory committee should be formed, partly composed of industrial women, and insists on the principle of equal pay for equal work, and on the need of enforcing an adequate minimum wage.

A protest has also been issued by the Women's Industrial Council against the shortsighted policy of employing women for extremely long hours, which "not only injures the health of numbers of young women but also tends actually to diminish their output." The memorandum urges that the Government should insist that factory regulations shall be more stringent, rather than relaxed, as is often the case at present, and pleads for adequate intervals for meals and rest, and the provision of canteens. These, we learn, the Young Women's Christian Association is planning to provide, in co-operation with other societies doing similar work, and in some instances it is proposed to provide hostels for sleeping accommodation as well.

As regards the better enforcement of factory regulations, however, the unsatisfactory reply given by Sir J. Simon to Mr. Snowden's question as to the replacing of men inspectors, released for military service, by women, gives little hope that there will be any really adequate inspection during the war, while the decisions of certain magistrates in cases where the law has been flagrantly violated, show that public opinion needs to be roused on the danger of overstrain.

British Woman, or Alien?

We have frequently, in these columns, called attention to the absurdity and gross injustice of the laws with regard to naturalisation as they affect women. Since the war these anomalies have been widely illustrated, and it is to be hoped that before long something may be done to remedy a state of things which no one can regard as satisfactory. Within the last few days a case has been reported in the papers of an English girl, married to a German shortly before the war was declared, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for returning to her parents' home at Gravesend—a prohibited area—when her husband was interned. Though British born, a one day's marriage constituted her, in the eyes of the law, an alien. On the other hand, a woman of alien birth, whatever her antecedents, becomes an Englishwoman in law if she marries an Englishman, even in time of war, when an extensive system of spying is known to be carried on. A case tried at Bow Street this week shows that women of a disreputable class are marrying Englishmen with the sole object of becoming British subjects, and so avoiding registration or internment. There is certainly need for some alteration in the law to make such a practice impossible.

Women F.R.A.S.

The Council of the Royal Astronomical Society has recently added a clause to its charter enabling women to become Fellows of the Society, and no doubt many women will show themselves well qualified to receive this honour. Although the number of scientific societies in this country which admit women is growing, many have not yet freed themsleves from sex prejudice. It may be remembered that owing to the stringency of the Royal Society's rules the Davy Medal had to be presented to Professor Curie for the discovery of radium, on behalf of his wife, who was not even allowed to be present.

Gold Medal for Women Doctor.

For the first time, the London University Gold Medal has been won by a woman. Miss Catherine Violet Turner, M.B., to whom this distinction has just been awarded, was a student at the London School of Medicine for Women, and has held posts at the Royal Free Hospital, the Medical Mission Hospital at Plaistow, the Queen's Hospital for Children, and the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.

Women Police.

Sir Edward Henry, in replying to the Willesden Council's request for women police, regrets that he is unable to sanction their appointment, and gives two reasons for his inability to do so. The first is, that there is no power to swear in women as constables; and the second, that the authorities are not yet convinced that the step is desirable. Special legislation would be necessary to include women in the police force in England, the Act under which constables are enrolled being applicable to men only. Sir Edward Henry has encouraged the women police, and urged them to show the authorities, by their efficiency, that legislation to make their position official is necessary. The women police remember the struggle of Sir Robert Peel to establish the police force as we have it now. For years he was obliged to work on purely voluntary lines before official recognition was granted. Hull and Southampton have put women police on a semi-official footing by paying for them out of the rates.

The statement in *The Daily Chronicle* of August 4th that "in cases in which women and girls are concerned, the statements are always taken by women," is misleading. At the present time this is certainly not generally the custom, and it is one of the main objects of the women police that statements in cases concerning women and girls should not be taken by men. They feel very strongly that, especially in cases of assault, it is bad for children and girls to give a report to the policeman, however kindly he may be.

In Parliament.

The Cause of Education.

In the course of the debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. King protested strongly against any neglect in providing suitable accommodation for school children, and urged that the Board of Education should not refuse to consider all applications from local authorities for permission to enlarge or improve a building, or even to erect a new building where it was urgently wanted.

He suggested that in many cases temporary buildings might be acquired, and that loans or gifts of buildings might be accepted in a way that had not been possible before. In his opinion it was just as patriotic to lend or give a building for a school as for purposes of a hospital, or for billeting soldiers. Even though the building might not be of the very class that is required by the regulations and building bye-laws of the Board, let them at any rate do everything they could to facilitate the holding of education classes in temporary buildings.

He asked the Board to consider most seriously if they could not revise these building rules and regulations, or at any rate issue emergency rules which would permit schools to be used during the war on conditions far less onerous and costly than had formerly been the case.

Was the Board going to allow all those provisions which were promised for the children of England, to give them a good start in life, to be thrown aside, while a magnificent tea-room had been built since the war began for members of Paliament, who never use it, and while it was not even proposed to stop a large expenditure for the hall of the London County Council? He protested against education being the first thing to suffer, while luxury was allowed to continue.

Mr. H. Lewis maintained that whilst in some places school accommodation was not altogether everything that could be desired, throughout the country as a whole it was, speaking broadly, adequate. With regard to encouraging loans and gifts of buildings for this purpose, he hoped that during the war and afterwards many public-spirited individuals and institutions would be found ready to come forward and take a patriotic share in the work of providing education for the children. In special circumstances, some of the modern types of movable buildings might be used with considerable advantage. As regards the relaxation of building rules, he thought it would be desirable to postpone building rather than abate the standards upon which the health of the children of the nation so closely depended.

Wednesday, July 28th.

Englishwomen Married to Aliens.

Mr. Goldstone asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Jessie Klose, the English wife of a German subject, who was recently committed for twenty-one days in the second division for breaking a window in the Albany Street Police Station; whether he is aware that the woman committed the act simply to draw attention to her case; and whether, in view of the fact that this woman is English in all but name, and has lost her means of support, anything can be done to alleviate her sufferings, and have the position of women similarly placed given more sympathetic consideration.

Sir John Simon replied that he was inquiring into the case and considering how it should be dealt with, but that however hard an individual case might be it could not justify window-breaking to call attention to it.

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

By L. Keyser Yates.

A curious task seems to have fallen latterly on the women leaders in this country: that of demonstrating to the Government and to the nation at large that there are women amongst us capable of filling the more responsible posts in the Civil Service. And this after a year of war experience wherein women have rendered valuable and recognised services both in the organisation and in the administration of work arising from civil and military exigencies. Yet, at the end of July, 1915, it has been found necessary to address a memorial to the Prime Minister urging the appointment of the two Committees of inquiry recommended by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service to consider the subject of the employment of women in the various departments of the Civil Service.

Armed with the knowledge of the depletion of the ranks of the Service for war purposes, and with the just hypothesis that many more young men in the Government departments would enlist if they could obtain permission for such transference of their powers; aware also of the fact that some 80,000 women have volunteered for war service, of whom under 2,000 have been employed, one may well ask in amazement why the objects of this memorial have not long since been realised.

In order to clear the ground of the obstructions which have so far barred the way to the wide employment of women in the more responsible work in Government offices, it may, therefore, be useful to consider briefly (1) The position of the Civil Service in war-time in relation to the work of the nation; (2) what has already been done towards the utilisation of the reserve of competent labour to be found amongst our educated and trained women; and (3) what remains to be done to use this reserve to its fullest extent.

The Government Departments in War-Time.

The work of some of the Government departments—at all times exerting a great influence on the life of the nation—becomes, during a period of war, of supreme importance. One has only to recall the huge task of the War Office in feeding, equipping, and transporting millions of men, or of the added work of the Board of Trade in preventing enemy trading and in granting licences and permits for legitimatised trade, to realise that the commerce of the country—the imports, such as the food supply, and the exports, which, above all things, help to pay the cost of the war—is under the control of the Government departments during a war period in a way unknown in times of peace.

Work, and efficient work, is needed to keep the pulse of this machinery beating steadily, and it is obvious that the greater the volume of such work in this connection, the more likely we are to emerge unexhausted as a nation from the titanic struggle.

Gaps in the Civil Service.

With regard to filling gaps in the Civil Service caused by the war so that the normal and abnormal tasks of the departments may be executed expeditiously, it may be accepted that, in the main, older men have been substituted in the positions at the top, and that women have been admitted to the vacancies at the bottom. Speaking generally, the application of this principle has meant that besides the women-typists, employed more or less frequently in Government departments before the war period, there has of late been admitted to the Service a large number of girl-clerks, indexers, and girl workers at other clerical routine. There are, it is true, exceptional cases of women of greater experience and of wider education who have been accepted, since the outbreak of war, in Government departments as confidential clerks, assistants in editorial work, and so on. But, on the whole, it is the younger women of less training and education who alone have found a welcome in the Civil Service.

In some cases, indeed, it has been intimated to women of higher qualifications who have registered for war service, that they were "too good" for any Civil Service positions that were likely to be open to women. "Too good" for the nation's work in a time of crisis, yet hardly good enough for the humble niche they filled in their former occupations, now closed by the war.

In other cases, where a woman of suitable qualifications has been discovered to fill a gap in some special work of the departments, her services have been refused on the score that there was "no accommodation in the building suitable to a lady." One wonders how such a plea would be received by the nation if the work happened to touch any military requirements performed by men.

Again, it has sometimes occurred that a woman has succeeded in obtaining a Civil Service appointment with a salary usually accompanying higher grade work, and has yet been utilised in performing tasks thought by her superior officials to be only suitable to men of the most junior grade, or to *any* woman, no matter what her experience or her intellectual status may be.

Utilisation of the Labour Reserve.

The necessity for the utilisation of the reserve of women's labour in the Civil Service seems so obvious that its discussion is only justifiable in view of the wastage of this national asset, as illustrated above. It would assuredly be patent to any visitor from another planet, who might arrive unblinded by our threadbare prejudices and traditions, that where vacancies in the Government offices occur they should be filled by that candidate, whether man or woman, who possessed the most suitable qualifications. And by suitable "qualifications" it must not be implied the person with the highest academic degree, but the individual most competent to execute the special job. Indeed, it would go a long way towards the efficiency of the departments were no individual allowed to enter the Civil Service until he or she had spent an interval of some years following university life in earning a livelihood in the open market. By such a provision that "aloofness from life" so often a marked characteristic of the Civil servant, with its resultant fatuity in work and entanglement in "red tape," would in all probability be avoided.

Granted that women of education and experience of life are at length freely admitted to the higher positions in the Civil Service, it should be a *sine qua non* that the selection of the staff of girl-typists and girl-clerks should fall entirely into their hands. Women, in all likelihood, would be less liable to be attracted by the superficial "smartness" of a girl candidate, and could more easily offer advice and sympathy to the junior women in the department. The advantage of the handling of the younger women by their own sex hardly needs comment from the point of view of the comfort and *morale* of the junior staff, but it is not so usually recognised that a sympathetic and experienced woman would be likely to obtain, more easily than a man, the greatest output of work from the girls under her supervision, accompanied by the least strain on their physique.

The list of possibilities before the educated woman of experience, placed in a position of trust in the Civil Service, can hardly be enumerated in a brief survey. The problem before the nation does not, however, lie in that direction, but in the removal of the artificial obstructions to her entrance into such field of work. But let those men who have realised the matter from the nation's point of view, see to it that women of the right calibre reach their goal. And, once at the helm, let the women ever bear in mind that in the hours of crisis efficiency is a higher quality than "tact," and that to be "live" is more essential to the work of the nation than to be of stately bearing.

THE WASTE OF CAMP FOOD.

At a Women's Conference on War Emergency Work at Farnham, a suggestion was made by Miss Alison Garland for the appointment of a civilian committee, partly composed of women, to look after the food supply in every town where troops are billeted. "When the Government talk to us women about thrift and saving," she said, "it is like a little child talking to its grandmother."

The Hon. Mrs. Talbot, wife of the Bishop of Winchester, said that it was to be regretted that more "fuss" had not been made about the tremendous waste of food in the camps. Over and over again one heard that meat was thrown away or used as manure. If only there had been a little more imagination almost a million animals would still be available as food.

HOW TO SAVE.

The Parliamentary War Savings Committee will shortly issue a booklet fully illustrating the possibilities of saving for all classes, which has been prepared with the assistance of experts in various branches of economy.

The Value of a Baby.

By Maria A. Hoyer.

Once upon a time an eminent Statist was heard to say that a new-born child was worth £5 to the nation! It is a view of a baby from a different point from that usually taken. A calf or a lamb has a money value, and can be sold in an open market, but a baby! No, not since slavery was abolished! We think of a baby as an expense rather than a gain. Who would give £5 for a baby (except, perhaps, from sentimental reasons), even if it were legal to sell it?

But if the statement is true—and it was a wise man who made it—to what curious calculations of profit and loss does it lead us—especially of loss. The latest rate of infant mortality in England has been calculated at 140 per 1,000 births. Now, as about a million babies are born in the year—not quite a million, but somewhere near—it follows that about 140,000 infants perish before the end of that period. If we reckon each of these dead babies at £5, we find the loss amounts to £700,000, about three-quarters of a million! If we could visualise the facts, and see the 140,000 little, fragile, dead bodies, with a little heap of five golden sovereigns (or, let us say, £1 notes) besides each, to be buried with the body, we might realise the loss better.

But the calculation carries us on further. If a child is worth £5 at birth, it must be worth more if it has struggled through that stormy sea, the first year of life. Let us say, for the sake of the argument, that it is worth half as much again, *i.e.*, £7 10s. Now, if we take in round numbers that a million children are born in the year, and that 140,000 of them die, then at the end of the year we shall have 860,000 children left living out of that million. The rate of mortality for children between one and two years of age is reckoned at 39.2 per thousand. Leaving out the decimal and only taking the round numbers (39 per 1,000), 33,450 children will have died in the second year, and our original million will have been diminished to 826,550. But we have valued these children at £7 10s. each, so we get a further loss of something like £250,236, or another quarter of a million pounds!

In the next year of life the mortality drops by more than half to 15.2, in the next to 9.2, so that taking an average of children between one and five years of age, the rate does not exceed 18.2 per 1,000, heavy at first, and lighter as the children get a firmer grip on life.

But now we are brought face to face with a curious paradox. We have reckoned that the nation loses about a million pounds over the children who die. But now we have to reckon the expense of a number of children who live, which probably quite equals their first value. The poor little mites who perhaps scarcely draw breath, are soon disposed of. They are dead, and out of the way. If they are worth £5 there is no money transaction. Even the expense they cause is not great. A little wooden box and five shillings to the caretaker at the cemetery for bestowing the little corpse in somebody else's grave. But often the children who *live* are by far the greatest loss to the community. The children who just struggle through, and who grow up weak and feeble in body and mind, to fill our prisons and workhouses and hospitals and refuges; the product of bad food and bad housing, of vice and sin and ignorance, of brutal greed, and hard grinding poverty. Half the blindness, we are told, is caused through early neglect. Most of the insanity and feeble-mindedness comes from pre-natal causes; preventable causes most of them, but being unprevented mean, later on, that thousands of pounds must be spent in trying to remedy what ought never to have been allowed.

Is it not a singular shortsightedness that even with the interest that is now taken in the care of children, the State should still persist in leaving a gap in that care over the part of a child's life that is fraught with much danger, even if that danger is not so acute as in the first year of existence? All over the country there are springing up Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres. But at those centres the medical supervision ceases when the child is one year old, and is not resumed till that child reaches school age. In those four years nothing is done by the State or the local authorities, though they are such perilous years, and so important to the future welfare of the community. Nothing is done, and then, when the children come to school and are inspected, the doctors complain that the state of their health is often most unsatisfactory, and that they are by no means in a condition to get full value from the teaching they are to receive. Well, what wonder! They have probably been poorly fed and unwisely clad, and huddled up in rooms eight feet square in narrow alleys and mean streets. Think of what iniquities Town Councils permit. A district visitor in one of our southern cathedral cities found one day the cottages of her people swarming with flies. "Where do they come from?" she asked. "Oh! it is the rabbit skins," was the answer. "The rabbit skins! What do you mean?" she queried. Then she learnt that though the cottages had little bits of gardens in front, they backed on to the yard of a rag and bone dealer, who purchased rabbit skins, and had just had a consignment of the fragrant articles. "But don't say anything, Miss," the women pleaded, "for if we grumble the landlord will turn us out, and there ain't another place at this rent." So the man goes on storing his skins and bones and filthy rags close against the walls of the cottages which are crowded with little children, and nobody dare say a word, least of all the Sanitary Inspector who is under the Town Council, and the Town Council is made up of the owners of the cottages!

The care of the teeth alone furnishes a plea for the greater supervision of children under school age. It is stated in a memorandum, signed by no less an authority than Sir Thomas Barlow, that the possession of sound teeth is a matter of vital importance, not only to the individual, but to the community. But medical inspection of school children has shown that no less than 80 per cent. of the children are found to be considerably affected. In some localities, only two or three per cent. of children between three and six years of age have sound teeth, while the average number of decayed teeth is no less than seven per child. A second inspection at the age of twelve to thirteen shows a large amount of dental caries of the permanent teeth, with the result that in a large proportion of the population, who have not had the attention of a dentist, the teeth are practically useless before the age of thirty!

But, alas! when a few enlightened folk press for this extension of medical supervision to children under school age, they are met by Deans and Canons and "honourable women" with the cry that they are destroying parental responsibility! Parental responsibility, with a weekly wage of £1 to pay a rent of 7s. 6d., and feed, clothe, and warm two adults and three or four children, and if they are ill, pay a half-crown for one visit to the doctor!

Thus our dear little £5 baby has many difficulties and dangers to struggle through before he can realise his value!

AN INDIAN ON WOMEN.

Quite recently I came across a remarkable passage on the relation between the sexes, by a great Indian Divine, Keshub Sunder Sen, one of the outstanding figures in the history of the Brahmo Samaj. Nearly half a century ago he wrote:—

"That man and woman differ in temperament and capabilities, in character and occupation, few will doubt. Their differences are not accidental but constitutional. Nature has made them dissimilar and so marked off their peculiarities that each must naturally follow his or her distinct calling. While admitting all these differences we thoroughly believe in the equality of the sexes and the unity of their highest mission. Under the diversity of their character and vocation in society, there is an essential identity of position in their humanity. Judge them according to particular traits of character or capacities and you will find that what the one has the other has not. But take the character of each as a whole and all apparent inequality disappears. . . . In the competitive battle of the sexes none has ever yielded the palm, none ever will. Each is superior in certain respects but all things taken together they stand on a level of equality. Absolute superiority or inferiority can neither be predicted of man nor of woman. In God's family man and woman should have a perfect equality of rights and treat each other with equal respect."

Moreover, when Keshub was installed as a minister in the Brahmo Samaj he was ostracised for taking his wife to attend the service. For some time past he, along with other Brahmos, had been educating their wives and trying to instil into the minds of women the same views of religion which they themselves possessed. We are also told that Keshub's leaving his ancestral home along with his wife, and taking up his residence in the Tagore family was not merely a domestic affair, but a great event in the history of Indian womanhood. For thus was laid the first stone of woman's education and emancipation. Henceforward the wives of Brahmos began to be recognised as a factor in the community, and means began to be devised for their higher education, improvement, and well-being.

That was half a century ago; and yet there is scarcely a church in Britain in which women have equal rights with men. Evidently the East is nearer to the West than we are apt to think.

—Wilfred Wellock.

Reviews.

Livelihood and Poverty, by A. L. Bowley and A. R. Burnett-Hurst (G. Bell & Son, 3s. 6d. net) is a valuable study of the economic conditions which prevail among the working classes in four English towns—three of them industrial centres and one a mining town. An exhaustive investigation has been made into the rents, wages, expenditure, occupations, and composition of families, and the results are put forth in clear and comprehensive form. In conclusion, an attempt has been made, as was done by Mr. Rowntree in his book on the conditions prevailing in York, to estimate the number of persons, and especially of children, living below the poverty line.

Minimum Rates in the Tailoring Industry. By R. H. Tawney. (Bell & Sons.)

This book gives an account of the work of the Tailoring Trade Board, and its effect on wages and conditions of labour. There seems no doubt that the Trade Board has caused a large increase in the wages of the more poorly-paid workers, but the rate fixed (3½d. an hour for women and 6d. for men) was sufficiently low to leave unaltered the earnings of the great majority of well-paid workers. The Board has had considerable effect in encouraging trade unionism. There is great need for an increase in the number of inspectors, to prevent the evasion of the minimum rate. The book puts the whole subject (including the complicated questions of piece rate and time rate) with the utmost clearness.

The War, Women, and Unemployment. Published by the Fabian Society.

This pamphlet is in two parts; the first deals with unemployment among women, and does not seem very appropriate to the circumstances of the moment. It is urged that when women are suffering from want of work they should be assisted, not by grants of money or by provision of work for wages, but by maintenance accompanied by training. The second part is a plea for the greater control by women of industry and supply, and is of great interest and value, though it has no necessary connection with the war. It is pointed out that women, in spite of being employed in industry in enormous numbers, have failed to take any important part in the responsible direction of agriculture, business, or industry. This part of the pamphlet should be read and pondered by all feminists.

Millstone. By Harold Begbie. (Constable. 6s.)

In the foreword to this novel concerning the degradation to which little children are forced by those who use vice in order to make money, the author says it is a story of modern life, essentially true and unexaggerated. This is evident. At first, it seems merely a tale which promises to be absorbing, but as the plot develops the story sinks into the background and the chapters become increasingly statements of facts; facts the more convincing because they are told with restraint and moderation.

As a novel it is disappointing, but as an exposure of a terrible evil it is splendid, and if it is as widely read as it deserves to be, it will help to rouse public opinion and disperse the darkness in which alone such vice can exist.

The Grand Assize. (As Reported by a Humble Clerk.) By Hugh Carton. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d.)

Hugh Carton (which is, we are informed by the publisher, a pseudonym of one of the leading clerics of the day) depicts a court of law, with a judge and defendants, between whom "there had always been a mystic relationship, often unacknowledged, and, in most instances, stoutly denied." Each prisoner is his own accuser, and in turn the Plutocrat, the Derelict, the Philistine, the Daughter of Joy, the Parasite, the Cleric, Mrs. Grundy and others, are impelled by the presence of the Judge to confess the truth and nothing but the truth about themselves. The advocate then states all the good that can be said of each, and the Judge, in some cases after questioning the defendant, pronounces sentence. The Cleric is sent back to the world as a wealthy squire with a wife and large family, to be thwarted at each turn by the parson, his own nominee. La Grande Dame is sent to live in the midst of trouble and pain, and so on. "The Grand Assize" is frankly didactic and rather monotonous, but its moral is sound, and it is to be hoped that the book may fall into the hands of many of the estimable religious people who are as yet strangely unfamiliar with the point of view of such Christians as Mr. Carton.

Hyssop. By M. T. H. Sadler. (Constable. 6s.)

This interesting novel, with its admirably drawn characters, gives a vivid description of University life.

The story is an account of an Oxford undergraduate's unhappy love affair. Phillip had been to school at Lausanne, had travelled with his parents during his holidays, and was a man of the world when he went to Oxford. Here he fell in love with a girl who was quite unconscious of the sorrow her sympathetic friendliness was preparing for him. When she became engaged to someone else, Philip gave up his old ambitions and went to America. The end of the book is sordid, but it is probable enough to-day, and will be so long as the "double standard of morality" is tolerated.

Magazines.

The Englishwoman for August (Evans Bros., Sardinia House, Kingsway) discusses the problem of "A Good Start in Life," a phrase, as the writer points out, once applied "to young men thinking of partnerships or young women contemplating matrimony, whose prospects could be bettered by money, learning, or influence," while "the real 'start in life,' the babies' first years of existence, was held to have little influence on its future success if only it survived them, while its survival was taken to depend chiefly upon chance or luck." Nowadays the importance of this "real start in life" is beginning to be realised. The Notification of Births Act, as now extended, obliges local authorities "to take note of the well-being of their youngest citizens," and it now rests with those who have the municipal franchise "to urge upon them without delay—continuously and in the strongest terms—their duty to prevent the wastage of life which, always deplorable, is even more deadly than usual when the war is taking from us thousands and tens of thousands who, in times of peace, would be comparatively safe from death's arrows in the vigorous years between eighteen and thirty-five." The article illustrates the importance of Schools for Mothers and Baby Clinics, and urges that "since there are more babies than sick persons we should not be satisfied until there are many more Baby Clinics than General Hospitals."

Other contents of the August number are "The Great Invasion—1803," by George H. Powell; "The Belgian Repatriation Fund," by Mrs. F. D. Acland; "An Assured Future for Women on the Land," by Mrs. Philip Martineau; "Notes in Devon," by Miss Mary Lowndes; "Feminism in Greek Literature V.," by Frederick A. Wright; "Dinant that Was," by Norman Croom-Johnson, and "Some Women Writers of Italy," by Mary Hargreave.

Correspondence.

HOURS OF MUNITION WORKERS.

Madam,—There is clear evidence that many women workers engaged in munition and other army work are being employed for extremely long working hours. We wish to protest against this short-sighted course, which not only injures the health of numbers of young women, but also tends actually to diminish their output. Scientific observation and business experience agree in testifying that the human machine deteriorates when employed for long stretches at a time, and that skilled work (and much of the army work now being done by women is highly skilled) shows this deterioration soonest and most strongly. Indeed, there are good reasons for thinking that eight hours a day is about as long as attention and skill can be kept at their fullest—even when conditions are of the best.

If the Government is wise, therefore, it will insist that factory regulation shall be more stringent rather than relaxed, as is often the case at present, and that all employers undertaking national work shall provide as much comfort and fresh air as possible, and allow fully adequate intervals for meals and rest. The provision of canteens in or close to work places is, for instance, a real way of adding to efficiency.

Clementina Black (President.)
B. L. Hutchins (Chairman, Publications Committee.)
L. Wyatt Papworth (Secretary.)

MISS MAUDE ROYDEN'S SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS.

Madam,—I should be exceedingly grateful if you would allow me, through your columns, to inform those with whom I have made speaking or other engagements, that I have unfortunately lost my diary and all the correspondence connected with such engagements. I should be glad if those who are expecting me to speak for them would kindly communicate with me as early as possible at my present address.—Yours, etc.,

A. Maude Royden.

11, Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.

ARMY SANDBAGS.

Madam,—A waste now is a crime. May I (through The Common Cause) ask any readers who are "in touch" with hessian cloth manufacturers to tell them how much might be avoided in making army sandbags if the hessian were seamless, like yellow casing, and just 14in. double?

The bags would be stronger, lighter, and less bulky, while two-thirds of the time and labour now expended and 99in. of material would be saved on each.

A Busy Woman.

NOVELS WANTED.

Madam,—If any reader of The Common Cause has any sixpenny or sevenpenny novels to spare, with paper backs, and therefore light to hold, I shall be very grateful indeed if they could send me a few before August 24th. We are having a Suffrage Garden Party, and want to have a stall of things suitable for invalided soldiers.

Isabella O. Ford.

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Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., on August 15th, at 5 p.m.

Processions from East and West London.

Further particulars from E.L.F.S., 400, Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The Challenge

The Illustrated Church of England Weekly.

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The wider recognition of Women's Contribution to the Affairs of Church and State is one of the vital problems constantly dealt with.

Among those who contribute are Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Luke Paget, Miss A. Maude Royden, Miss Ruth Rouse, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Pember Reeves, &c.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

After Twelve Months.

By Mrs. Fawcett.

"I saw that there was an Ocean of Darkness and Death; but an infinite Ocean of Light and Love flowed over the Ocean of Darkness: and—I saw the infinite Love of God."—George Fox, quoted in Miss Emily Jane's "Treasures of Wisdom."

We have been passing through a fortnight of anniversaries. The first was on July 23rd, when, a year ago, the insulting and humiliating ultimatum, with a time limit of only 48 hours for the reply, was sent by Austria to Serbia. This made war a certainty, because one of Austria's demands upon Serbia could not have been granted without legislation, and the 48 hours' time limit made legislation impossible. The 48 hours expired at 6 p.m. on July 25th, and within half an hour the Austrian Ambassador and his staff had left Belgrade. On the 27th Austria declared war on Serbia. Then, on August 2nd, came the violation by the Germans of Belgian neutrality, which Prussia had promised to defend. This promise had been reiterated and confirmed in 1913, and again by the German Ambassador in Belgium only a day or two before the promise was broken. This violation of Belgian neutrality made the intervention of Great Britain a certainty, and at midnight on August 4th our country was engaged in the greatest war which has ever been known in the history of the world.

It is not my intention to discuss the war, but only some aspects of the new duties and obligations which the war imposed upon us, and especially its effect upon the activities of the N.U.W.S.S. Our organisation was formed with the sole object of obtaining the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was definitely pledged to use only lawful and constitutional methods, and was non-party in character. It had of late grown rapidly, and we found ourselves, in August, 1914, in possession of what I may call a great machine. Our organisation spread over the whole of England, Wales, and Scotland; it comprised about 600 societies and branches, employing a large staff of highly competent workers and organisers, enrolling some 50,000 annually subscribing members, and raising a revenue of from £42,000 to £45,000. On August 3rd, 1914, the question to be decided was: What, under the totally unprecedented circumstances, were we going to do with this machine?

None of us will ever forget Monday, August 3rd, 1914, the Bank Holiday, when the Executive Committee sat nearly all day seeking an answer to this question. Dense throngs of serious, quiet, silent, determined people, men and women, filled Parliament Street and Whitehall. There was no trace of Jingoism or bravado in their demeanour. They knew they were up against the biggest issue that their country had ever had to face. On our part we were absolutely at one. We recognised that on the one hand, by the strict terms of our constitution, we could not use our organisation for any other purpose than that of obtaining the vote for women; and, on the other, that it would be both futile and mischievous to pursue our own political ends when the whole fate of our country was in the scales. We could not, as we should have done under any less extraordinary circumstances, summon a council and ask its advice and direction; but we consulted our societies by post, with the result that by an

enormous majority (the dissenting societies were only 1 per cent.) they decided that the N.U.W.S.S. should suspend its ordinary political work during the war, and devote itself and its organising powers to the help of sufferers from the industrial and economic dislocation caused by the war. This at first was very great. It was calculated that in London alone in the first few days of the war 40,000 women were thrown out of work. After three months' work and experience, however, the economic situation changed, and the activities of the N.U.W.S.S. changed also; and from November onwards our work was made to include any efforts which had for their object the sustaining of the vital energies of the country, so long as such special efforts should be required.

In August, however, the Executive Committee recommended the societies to offer their services to the Lord Mayor, Mayor, or Chairman of the Local Relief Committees which were everywhere being formed. We sought to do nothing to diminish the volume of employment, and therefore kept our staff of well-trained organisers, who were accustomed to deal with difficulties and adapt themselves to new conditions. The value of their services was widely appreciated. In one large northern town one of our organisers became the mainspring of the Lady Mayoress's Committee, and her services were warmly and generously appreciated and acknowledged; in another the Local Representative Relief Committee, in passing a vote of thanks to the N.U. Suffrage Society of the town for placing its staff and offices entirely at the disposal of the Committee, valued the service thus rendered at "fully £500." In another important town a Local Citizens' Emergency Committee was formed under the presidency of the mayor, the chief workers on which were the members of the local Suffrage society. It is not too much to say that almost everywhere the members of our societies took a most active and useful share in local relief work and in all kinds of efforts called for by the necessities of the hour.

A great many of our societies started workshops for the relief of industrial distress among women; bureaux for the registration of voluntary workers and the sorting of them out to suitable avenues of usefulness; Red Cross work; the relief of Belgian distress; C.O.S. work; S. and S.F.A. work; care committees; soldiers' recreation and refreshment rooms; clubs for soldiers' and sailors' wives; working girls' clubs, indicate a few of the activities of our societies. A special effort was made to stimulate local authorities to avail themselves of the help offered by the Board of Education and the Local Government Board to form maternity centres and help necessitous mothers through the period of childbirth. It was felt that the heavy cost of the war in precious lives made it all the more necessary that a special effort should be made to preserve infant life and to beat down the still terribly high rate of infant mortality.

Many of our country societies did really splendid work a year ago in saving the fruit supply, making jam, and bottling fruit; they availed themselves of the teaching advantages offered by county councils, both as regards culinary methods and the care of plants and trees. I hear that one of our societies, which was particularly active in this direction last year, has this year improved upon its former experience, and has organised a travelling kitchen, which it takes round to the villages to give demonstrations on fruit-bottling, &c. Many thousand pounds of fruit were saved for future use by these activities.

It gradually became apparent that the lack of employment among industrial women would only be temporary. The immense new demand by the Government for clothing for the new armies, the packing and preparing of food, &c., first of all absorbed the industrial women, and gradually, also, found employment for women typists and secretaries, who, in the opening months of the war, had been thrown out of work in large numbers. It therefore became more urgent to help in other ways, and one of the best pieces of work carried through by the N.U.W.S.S. was that planned and organised by our Scottish Federation, under the able guidance of Dr. Elsie Inglis, in providing hospital units for foreign service wholly officered by women. These have been so vigorously carried out that the N.U.W.S.S. is now responsible for 1,250 beds for wounded soldiers in France and Serbia, and has raised for their maintenance almost exactly £50,000. In France we have the hospital at the Abbaye de Royaumont, a palatial building, once a nunnery, founded by Blanche of Castile, mother of Saint Louis; and another hospital on open-air principles has more lately been started at Troyes. Both are regarded with immense interest and gratitude by the French population of their localities. Royaumont has received the compliment from the French Army Medical Department of being reserved by them for their most severe cases. The latest report which has reached me states: "Royaumont has gained such a splendid reputation that it is always full. The sun and air treatment continues to be the greatest success. . . . This method is of untold benefit in the treatment of septic wounds." Royaumont received another compliment not long ago in the form of a present of 300 francs from General Joffre for distribution among convalescent patients.

The hospital at Troyes has excited great local admiration and astonishment, which are mainly attributed to two circumstances: First, the novelty of the open-air treatment and its marked success; and, secondly, the fact that the necessary funds for its installation and equipment were provided by the students, past and present, of Newnham and Girton Colleges. Troyes is a busy military centre, and the inhabitants of the town are greatly struck and touched by British women coming to nurse and doctor their wounded, and also that women students in England raised the money to equip the unit especially for the purpose of helping the French.

In Serbia we have three hospitals, the last having been financed by our London and South Wales societies. The earliest, at Kragujevatz, was all through the worst time of the terrible epidemic of typhus; the second and third are, respectively, at Valjevo and Mladanavatz. One of our Serbian units was stopped at Malta by Lord Methuen for our own wounded men. When they left, he wrote in the highest terms of the value of their services, and said: "They leave here blessed by myself, surgeons, nurses, and patients alike, for they have proved themselves most capable and untiring workers." Dr. Inglis, who is in Serbia herself, wrote in June that Colonel Hunter had been consulting her, and had said that with our three units working with his Sanitary Commission he believed he could bottle up the typhus and make some headway towards clearing the country." This has evidently been done, because the recent accounts of Serbia show an enormous improvement. The Serbs have unbounded gratitude and appreciation of what is done for them. Some of our nurses have lost their lives through diseases contracted in the course of their work. On the occasion of the funeral of one of these, a Serbian lady exclaimed: "To die for one's own country, that is fine, but we understand it; but to die for another country, it is superb!" When Dr. Elizabeth Ross died, a wonderful address was given by a Serb from the steps of the Cathedral at Kragujevatz, in which he said: "Miss Elizabeth Ross, you came to serve this land in whose ground you are now buried; you served it well. . . . My country thanks you for it. Your memory will live ever in the Serbian heart, and your noble example of self-denial will highly increase our love and admiration for your British motherland, for your British womankind, and for the civilisation of the great British nation." I think we are justified in concluding that these hospitals have done something over and above bringing back health and strength to a stricken people. They must have sown seeds of mutual understanding and goodwill which will bear fruit in years to come.

It seems probable that in the near future the N.U. activities will be specially directed towards an educational campaign and towards a vigorous propaganda on behalf of national thrift, very much on the lines of the Oxford Food and Thrift Week, described in these columns a week ago. Women are the housekeepers of the nation; millions pass through their hands week by week, and they can do much in building up the financial strength of the country. There is much that could be added, especially in the direction of the work of the N.U.W.S.S. in watching and endeavouring to protect the interests of women in Parliament during this crisis; and our readers know that in this respect we have not been idle. But I should like to end this imperfect retrospect of twelve months' work with a few words which not only look back but also look forward. They are taken from a letter written by a man in a position of authority now with the British Headquarters Staff in France. He has lost an only son in the war. He writes: "Everyone speaks well of the new army. They are splendid to look at and shoot very well. The pity of it! Yet it is not all loss. Though many will die, *England will never be the same again. We shall have made sacrifices that will raise us far above what we were.*" And this brings me back to the words of George Fox printed above: "An infinite Ocean of Light flowed over the Ocean of Darkness, and in that I saw the infinite Love of God."

THE N.U.W.W. ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The annual Conference and Council Meetings of the National Union of Women Workers will take place in the Central Hall, Westminster, on October 4th—8th. In addition to the ordinary business proceedings and the reports of the Sectional Committees, papers will be read on "Naval and Military Pensions and Grants," "Criminal Assaults on Children," "Maternity Centres and Infant Welfare," as well as other subjects. A public meeting on "Woman's Share in the Work of Reconstruction After the War" is announced for October 6th, to be followed the next day by a Conference, while there will be a meeting for girls on the opening day.

NEWS FROM OUR HOSPITALS IN FRANCE.

On July 18th Royaumont had a visit from a party connected with a feminist paper, *La Francaise*. They had heard much of this interesting hospital, and decided to pay it a visit. Accompanying them were three gentlemen from the Celestial Empire. All were extremely interested in the nurses and orderlies, but seemed to have some difficulty in distinguishing between them, until the administrator explained that the orderlies were the nurses' assistants. "Ah!" exclaimed one of the ladies, "are there then many of them—the old ladies?" (This is how she interpreted orderlies.) To rectify this mistake—for the orderlies we have sent out are by no means old—Miss Loudon replied: "Old ladies! They are all of them young." Then one of the gentlemen from the East exclaimed: "Ah! not *old ladies*, but *all ladies*. Elles sont toutes dames." Those good people seem to have funny impressions of the British girl—*la jeune fille Anglaise*. They inquired if all the young girls whose fiancés had gone to the war came out to work in hospital—a very pretty idea, but not quite practical. They left highly satisfied with what they had seen, as most people do who visit our beautiful hospital at Royaumont.

The hospital has been saddened this week by a death. Another of our gallant French Allies has laid down his life in the cause of Justice. A number of the staff attended his funeral. Nothing could be more touching than the final words of the Commandant over his grave: "Soldat de France, au revoir!"

In the East of France our Canvas Hospital has had its first "evacuation," and Mrs. Harley has specially written the following account for The Common Cause:—

"Our first evacuation took place last Saturday, when we sent off twenty men to convalesce in the South of France. There was a '*train d'evacuation*' leaving Troyes on that day. The men had a great send off from Chanteloup, the staff and those of their comrades able to leave their beds assembling at the front of the house to bid them good-bye and good luck. Each man had a packet of provisions given him for the journey, and cigarettes. It was quite touching to witness their gratitude for the care they had received during their sojourn in the hospital, and it was a work of difficulty packing them into the ambulances; over and over again they would turn back to shake hands once more with one or other of the staff who had cared for them. Some of us went to the station to see them settled into the train—an enormously long one, containing between five and six hundred convalescents, most of them on their way to recruit in the South for a short period, and then back again to the trenches. It was depressing to think of it, but '*helas! c'est la guerre*,' and with the prospect before them of a possible few days of leave to visit their friends, they looked extremely bright and happy.

"We were sorry to lose our children; many of them are little more than lads, and, anyway, that is how we women feel towards them; but it was also a joy to send them out so fit and well. Our Uniform Department must have all the credit of their tidy and smart appearance, for they really do wonders with the clothing that comes into their hands, torn and dirty."

Equipment.

Now that we are in the midst of summer, our thoughts are apt to stray from such mundane things as flannel shirts, bed jackets, pyjamas, sheets, pillow cases, etc., but with the insistence of the hardened beggar it behoves us to remind all our generous readers that we shall again require a large supply of those for the coming winter.

All contributions in kind should be sent to 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; Cheques to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock; and Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Wales and London Unit—Miss Howell, 13, Park Place, Cardiff, and Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND WOMEN'S X-RAY CAR.

On July 28th M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, inspected the X-Ray ambulance which is to be sent by the London Society for Women's Suffrage to the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont. It has been equipped on a magnificent scale, at a cost of over £1,000. Madame Curie herself has taken a great interest in this branch of Red Cross work, which is, of course, without precedent in former great wars. Radiography is a new science, which is particularly suitable for women, and several women doctors have distinguished themselves at it since the war began.

The chief advantage of such a car is that it can travel about from one hospital to another. Otherwise, the wounded have to be driven, sometimes at great personal risk, to wherever the X-ray apparatus happens to be stationed. The delays thus occasioned, quite apart from the physical strain of a long drive, may make all the difference between life and death to the wounded.

The car carries a tent, which can be neatly packed into the rear, under which the table for taking photographs can be raised. In the less serious cases a mark on the patient is enough to indicate the whereabouts of the bullet or shrapnel, but for the more serious cases a photograph is necessary. There is a darkroom in the car, where photographs can be developed even while it is in motion.

The expert radiographer at Royaumont, who will use the car, is Dr. (Mrs.) Agnes F. Savill, of Harley Street. Dr. Frances Ivens will probably accompany the car on many of its journeys. It will also be driven by a woman.

This work will bring women doctors nearer the firing line than they have yet been, and the possibility of a real field hospital is under consideration.

The car was on view to the public on July 29th and 30th in the grounds of Bedford College.

UNION JACK BUTTONS.

Referring to the practice of French soldiers in the N.U.W.S.S. hospitals of wearing Union Jack buttons, Miss V. C. C. Collum writes:—

"Talking of buttons, we should like five or six gross of these Union Jack buttons, if people cared to send them to us. Our men like to leave Royaumont with some outward and visible memento of their sojourn in a British hospital. Or, better still, could not some artistic reader design a special Royaumont souvenir? It should bear the word 'Royaumont,' and include the British flag. If not too expensive to reproduce, a Union Jack with some such motto as: 'To our Allies from their friends at Royaumont' (in French), would be the best of all. These souvenirs might be made in the form of a medal, to be suspended on a piece of tartan ribbon by a safety-pin. Who would like to design, order, and pay for a dozen gross of these, and present them to us? We could then give every man a souvenir worth keeping of his sojourn in the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont. Already the word 'Royaumont' is becoming well known and loved in the French Army, and its fame has penetrated to the British lines, to my own knowledge. We should like our men to have some little souvenir which would be a visible embodiment of all that one word has meant to them."

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

There are still vacancies for the Summer School to be held at the Cambridge Training College, Wollaston Road, from August 16th to 30th, and intending students should apply at once to Miss Dora Mason, M.A., c/o Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury. A most interesting programme has been arranged, of which full particulars will be given on application.

Students will have the use of a loan library of books on subjects connected with the war. Offers of books will be gratefully received by Miss Mason.

There is more "art" in good dyeing and cleaning than most people realise. To those who look for the best results, the most expert work, promptitude, and moderate prices, Mr. George Webb's dye works at 254, Brixton Hill, or 181, High-road, Streatham, or Central Hill, Upper Norwood, can be thoroughly recommended. Mr. Webb, who is a staunch supporter of our paper and a keen Suffragist, gives personal supervision to all fabrics sent to him.

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A most generous response to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal has already been received. We are most grateful to all who have sent help so promptly, and have given us this great encouragement for the work we shall be able to carry on during the coming months. We also deeply appreciate the kind letters that we have received. The following are examples of the cheering messages that have reached us :—

"I enclose a cheque for the Active Service Fund with much regret that I cannot give more. I trust you will receive enough to enable you to carry on your manifold activities, every one of which seems to be urgently needed. I think all your workers must find their labours lightened by the thought that they are establishing once for all their claim to be regarded as citizens and to share the rights as well as the responsibilities of men."

"I enclose a donation for the Fund for which Mrs. Fawcett has again appealed. The work done by the Society makes me feel proud to be a many years' member of it. My only regret is that my circumstances prevent my doing more for it."

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	6,305	12	4
Miss Clare Woolner		10	6
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Mrs. C. P. Figgis		5	0
Miss Marjory Lees	50	0	0
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Miss Ethel Gavin	1	0	0
Mrs. C. W. Graham		10	0
Miss Ethel Q. Henriques ...		10	6
Mrs. Davidson (Belgians) ...		10	0
Mrs. Davidson	1	0	0
Miss Henrietta Moro		10	6
Mrs. Robie Uniacke	10	0	0
Mrs. Gillie		10	0
Lady Hall	1	1	0
Miss K. I. Swayne		1	0
Mrs. M. M. Hermon	5	0	0
Miss E. M. Lancaster ...	1	1	0
Miss K. Footman and Miss Margaret Hart		10	0
Miss I. M. Hervey	2	0	0
Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes ...	1	1	0
Mrs. J. H. Deane		5	0
Mrs. Weston Eve	5	0	0
Miss A. Gardner		5	0
Mrs. Edwards	2	2	0
Mrs. Caird	10	10	0
Mr A. J. Macintosh	1	1	0
Mrs. Osmaston	5	0	0
Mrs. Hodgson	1	0	0
Miss F. A. Geoghegan ...	2	0	0
Mrs. S. Helen Fraser		2	3
Miss E. M. C. Druce	2	2	0
Mrs. A. M. Overton	2	2	0
Mrs. W. Kirby		10	
Mrs. Ernest Schuster	2	2	0
Mrs. Edwin Drew	5	0	0
Miss Mildred Martineau ...	1	10	0
Mid-Bucks W.S.S. ("Common Cause")	10	0	0
Miss Hilda Frodsham		2	0
Miss M. Carta Sturge	1	1	0
Miss Lucy Candler	1	1	0
Anon.		5	0
Miss J. P. Strachey	1	0	0
Mr. Harry R. Lewis		10	6
Miss Mary Morton		10	0
Mrs. Wanklyn		10	0
Miss E. G. Salter		10	0
Mrs. Wild		2	6
G. Rome Hall, Esq., M.D. ...		10	0
Mrs. Heitland	2	2	0
Mrs. E. A. Woodward		10	0
Miss H. M. Kempthorne ...		5	0
Mrs. A. G. Chamberlin ...		1	0
Miss Evelyn Sanderson ...	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Enfield Dowson ...	5	0	0
Miss A. R. F. Horniman ...	2	0	0
Mrs. J. R. Wilson	2	0	0
Miss Jessie M. Meade-King ...	2	2	0
Mr. J. Roger Dawson		5	0
Madame de Steiger		5	0
Miss Margaret E. Bridge ...		10	0
Miss Lakin		10	0
The Countess of Selborne ...	5	0	0
Miss Kathleen Bell	2	2	0
Miss Mary Louch		10	0
Miss Alice T. Glyde	1	0	0
Miss E. Peel...		5	0
Miss Dorothy G. Lawson ...	1	0	0
Lady Gibb	5	5	0
Lady Crofton	2	0	0
Mrs. Stephen Spring Rice ...	1	0	0
Sir Ernest and Lady Rutherford	2	2	0
Miss Laura A. Wilks		5	0
Miss M. A. Biggs	1	11	6
Mrs. M. E. Henderson		10	0
Miss C. I. Coxhead	2	2	0
Miss Mabel Taylor		2	6
Miss Fannie S. Jarvis	1	1	0
Miss M. Jessie Lloyd		5	0
Mrs. F. C. Howard Crook ...	1	1	0
Miss M. N. Drew	2	0	0
Miss Phillis M. Candler ...	1	1	0
Mr. W. E. Heitland	1	1	0
Professor D. S. Margoliouth ...	1	1	0
Miss E. D. Gibb		5	0
Miss Bella Glynn...		10	0
Miss F. Blackett		2	0
Miss M. F. Paton...	5	0	0
Lady Emily Wyndham Quin...	2	0	0
Miss Edith C. Wilson		10	0
Mrs. Lamb	10	0	0
A Sister	1	0	0
Mrs. Bertram		5	0
Mrs. Hughes	2	2	0
Miss Maud F. Edwards ...		10	0
Miss A. Tweedie		10	0
Mrs. Tabor	1	0	0
The Lady Emmott	1	1	0
Mr. F. Faithfull Begg	1	1	0
Dr. Eliza L. Walker Dunbar...	2	2	0
Miss D. G. Nicholson		7	6
Miss Emma Pritchard	2	2	0
Miss Dora B. Weekes		3	0
Mr. T. Tindle Anderson, Jun. (11th monthly donation, Common Cause)		2	6
Mrs. and Miss Crosfield ...	1	1	0
Lady Pollock	5	0	0
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund :—			
Miss Frances E. Newton ...	3	3	0
Anonymous	10	10	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	3	2	0
	£6,599	0	7

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

Press Report.

The Daily Mirror and *Daily Graphic* of July 29th give pictures of M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, inspecting the X-ray ambulance given by the London Society to the Scottish Women's Hospital at Royaumont. The London Press, altogether, gave extremely flattering accounts of this magnificent gift to French Red Cross work.

There is an interesting article in *The Nation*, of July 24th, on the Social Effects of Slaughter. Of women's position after the war it says :—

"There will be more unmarried women in the new generation than there were in the last, and the moral and intellectual consequences that owed their origin first of all to that disparity of numbers will be decidedly accentuated. The economic independence of women will seem more than ever normal, and the mental independence that goes with it, natural and proper. Nor will the effects of this movement be confined to unmarried women. In the long run the status of the married woman, in the matter of independence, cannot be kept below that of her unmarried sister. The evolution is with us so advanced that we may hardly notice the acceleration in its pace as the result of the war. But in France and Germany the change, which seemed to be coming slowly, is certain to march rapidly. . . . The prejudice which made celibacy a less honourable state will decay. Education will be improved to meet the new need. . . . The feminists, who were in these countries as yet only a pioneer guard, may easily become within a few years of the peace the leaders of a massive and formative movement in education, in economics, and in politics. . . . In this country we shall be conscious of no violent alteration in our habits and outlook. The work of emancipation is already done, and awaits only its inevitable completion, the concession of full citizenship."

Dangers are indicated in the opening up of industrial careers to women, ugly possibilities which can only be met by the recognition of the principle of "equal pay for equal work."

The Ladies' Pictorial, of July 31st, has an interesting article on the Woman's Movement in Italy, which is well worth reading. It described how the movement began amidst obloquy, but grew in spite of all opposition; how, about 20 years ago, one courageous woman went to an International Congress (in Chicago), and how, a few years later, three attended in London, one being Dr. Montessori, whose name is now world-famous. The Unione Femminile has now branches all over the country, and about 75 deputies in the House are in favour of Women's Suffrage.

In the same number there is also an article on Dr. Maria Montessori.

The Scottish Federation reports that 543 notices of the S.W. hospitals have come in in Press cuttings during the last three months.

Mrs. Edmund Garrett writes to point out that the text of "The Sculpture of Chartres Cathedral" was written not by her but by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ernest Marriage.

THRIFT NOTES.—II.

"There are ten millions of families in the United Kingdom; if each family saves a shilling a week, twenty-six million pounds a year will be saved." Here are some hints how to save your shillings :—

Give out from the store cupboard, or order in on one day a week all stores, such as tea, sugar, butter, matches, candles, bacon. A store room or cupboard is a great help to economy. Some stores give a reduction of as much as a 1d. a lb. on an order of 50 lbs. of tea.

Here is a rough table of averages per head : ¼ lb. of tea, ½ to 1 lb. of sugar including all kinds, 8 oz. to 10 oz. of fresh butter.

Pay your books once a week, have milk and bread entered in check books when delivered, and compare those with the tradesmen's weekly books. Write the orders for your meat in an order book with counterfoils, and compare your orders with the butcher's tickets, which insist on his sending with the meat. Compare his tickets with his weekly book. House-keeping conducted on strictly business methods does not take more time, and is more economical. Coke, if ordered by the ton or half-ton, is considerably cheaper than coal, as it is much lighter. It is not very satisfactory for a kitchen range, but for sitting-room or bedroom fires, when once a good fire is started, excellent.

Here is a recipe for oat cakes, which are excellent food value and very good for breakfast served hot and eaten with butter, jam, or marmalade :—

Oat Cakes.—1 teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with warm water, 2½ handfuls of oatmeal, 2 tablespoons of melted dripping (hot).

Rub in dripping well, add water with baking powder, mix into stiff paste. Roll it out rather thin, cut into rounds, put on girdle (heated before), turn over. When finished, the oat cakes curl at edges. Stand up on edge to cool.

Mrs. Owen Powell.

"COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office.

Women in the Higher Branches of the Civil Service.

The following Memorial, with regard to the admission of women to the Higher Grades of the Civil Service, has been submitted to the Prime Minister by the Women's Interests Committee of the N.U.W.S.S., together with an explanatory memorial, suggesting a method of utilising the services of women in a way appropriate to present circumstances :—

"We, the undersigned, humbly submit that the time has now arrived when the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service (4th Report, 1914, Ch. X., Paras. 25, 26, & 27) as to the employment of specially qualified women in administrative situations, should be carried into effect.

"The Commissioners recommend that 'specially qualified women should be eligible for appointment to particular administrative situations in such departments as . . . the Board of Education, the Local Government Board, the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, the National Health Insurance Commission, and the Home Department,' that 'women should be eligible for appointment to the staffs of the Museums and Libraries,' and that, with regard to the Government Departments generally, 'the Treasury, acting in communication with the various heads of departments, and, after consultation with competent women advisers, should institute an inquiry into the situations in each department which might, with advantage to the public service, be filled by qualified women.'

"The strain on all the administrative departments is greatly increased by the war. Many of the ablest of the younger officials are at the front. The universities are largely depleted of their men students, and, in consequence, the supply of suitable male candidates for administrative work is, for the time, diminished. But women students, both in degree courses and in post-graduate research, fully maintain their numbers; many well-qualified women are acquiring, in various forms of social work, experience which would be of great value in departmental administration; and all of them, like the rest of the nation, are ready to answer the call for devoted public service in the crisis through which we are passing.

"We would, therefore, respectfully urge that if his Majesty's Government intend at any time to carry out these recommendations of the Royal Commission, they should do so at once and should not wait until after the conclusion of the present war."

This Memorial was signed by some 150 representative men and women, as well as by the Executive Committee of the Association of Head-Mistresses.

EXPLANATORY MEMORIAL.

In asking the Prime Minister's permission to present to him personally the accompanying memorial, we wish to submit a suggestion as to the most suitable means by which our object, the utilisation of women's work in the Higher Division of the Civil Service, might be realised in a way appropriate to present circumstances.

1. It is not our intention to seek to take advantage of the emergency of the moment to bring about permanent changes advocated in and for normal times, but we would respectfully point out that the present national crisis has merely emphasised the need for such reforms. We suggest that it is a specially suitable time for the temporary and experimental employment of women in the Higher Division owing to the absence of the usual supply of young men from the Universities, and we believe that without taking an undue amount of official time and attention a survey of the Departments of State would show positions usually held by men to which women with a University education could, with advantage to the Public Service in this time of great stress, be at once temporarily appointed. In other cases some rearrangement of work might provide opportunities for using the services of such women. Such temporary appointments, if effected under suitable conditions, would provide data which would be available for consideration later when the time came for carrying out the inquiry recommended.

2. We would suggest that a Committee of five should be appointed, and that the Minister at the head of each of the Departments in which it is decided to make inquiry should appoint two of the staff (and where practicable, one of these should be a woman), acting with or on behalf of the permanent head of the Department, to consider with the Committee what arrangements could be made in the Department to utilise the services of women in the Higher Division, and to report to the Minister at the head of the Department, who should transmit the report to the Prime Minister.

3. We would suggest that the Committee should include a man of knowledge, authority, and experience, if possible an ex-Cabinet Minister or prominent retired Government servant, as Chairman; a Civil Service Commissioner and a woman cognisant with the organisation of the Higher Division; a woman with knowledge of University curricula and one with experience of the work of University women.

4. We believe that in order to make the best use of women's work in the Higher Division, the main object to be kept in view in deciding which appointments should be held or what work should be done by women is to secure not that any branch of work should be assigned exclusively to women, but that in any branch of work where it is decided to make the experiment, the woman's judgment should be made available at whatever point in the general organisation of work the special circumstances of the staff may indicate.

5. It has been suggested that in some cases it might be possible to shift women employed on the Outdoor Staff to temporary appointments in the Office in the Higher Division where they would deal with matters already to some extent familiar to them, being replaced on the Outdoor Staff by women newly appointed. Any possibilities of the kind could receive authoritative consideration from such a Committee as has been suggested which would possess the best available experience.

HOUSING FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

The following account of the Lodge of the Girls' Friendly Society, opened on May 1st in the City of Coventry, has been sent to us by Mrs. Arbuthnot, Diocesan President of the G.F.S. :

"A great effort was made to get the Lodge ready for girls coming into the city for munition work. I am glad to say there are at present about 17 girls living in it, and there is room for as many more. The charges are very reasonable, and everything is done to make the girls—who work very hard—as comfortable as possible. In several of the works girls are employed on night shifts, but the management of the Lodge is quite prepared to make this as easy as possible. Any girls of respectable character can be received at the Lodge, those belonging to the G.F.S. being taken at a slightly lower rate of charges."

The Club annexe at the back of the Lodge has still to be added. There are large numbers of girls living in Coventry to whom Club and Recreation Rooms would be of the greatest service, and it is hoped the £270 needed to pay for the building may soon be forthcoming.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	49,876	14	4½
First instalment, Bingley W.S.S., per Miss Mary Morton, to name "Bingley" Bed (Serbia)	44	0	0
*Per Miss Jacob, towards Newham and Girton Unit (Troyes)	2	0	0
Miss Maguire	10	0	0
*Miss Elizabeth Rae (For Field Kitchen)		2	6
Miss Waddell, ...		10	0
Anon. "Witness Fee"		3	3
*Halley's Industrial Motors, per J. G. Pearson, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Miss Hamilton Burn, per G. Hamilton, Esq. (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Aberfeldy U.F. Church, Sabbath School, per Thomas Graham Irvine, Esq.	2	17	6
*Stationery Association ...	1	0	0
Eskbank Girls' School, per Miss R. A. Ames, Principal. Instead of usual Distribution of Prizes (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
Mrs. E. F. Tatham (France) ...		10	0
Hereford W.S.S., per Mrs. Baxter, Treas., Proceeds of Serbian Flag Day (£78 12s. 4d.), Mrs Dymond—To name 3 Beds (£10) (Serbia)	88	12	4
Proceeds of Garden Fête, per Professor and Mrs. Teacher—To name "Cove and Kilcreggan" Bed (Troyes) ...	35	10	0
Per Miss O'Shea, Hon. Treas., Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Fed., per Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, London Unit S.W.H. (Troyes), for Foreign Service	72	9	9
Mrs. Shawcross	5	5	0
Solihull W.S.S., Proceeds of a Meeting in Berny Hall, per Mrs. Allport, Hon. Sec.—To name "Solihull" Bed (Serbia)	43	15	0
Mrs. Stibbard	1	1	0
*Collected by Mrs. Mathers, towards "Roxburgh" Bed (Serbia) (total £60)	8	0	0
Anon		5	0
Mrs. Armour (Serbia)	1	0	0
Lady Crofton	2	0	0
Miss Joan Haworth (towards Girton and Newnham Unit) (Troyes)		8	6
Rev. W. A. Knowles (Serbia)...	1	0	0
Miss Mary B. McGlashan ...	£1	0	0
Mrs. F. F. Todd	1	0	0
Miss Moncrieff, per Dr. Beatrice Russell	1	0	0
*Collected by the Keighley W.S.S., per Miss Susan Clough, President, to name a "Keighley" Bed, Mladanovatz	35	0	0
"Thankful" (Serbia)	2	0	0
Mrs. Pingriff, per Wm. C. L. Stark, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss C. E. Purves (Mladanovatz)	2	0	0
Collected by Miss Nisbet, for the "Princes Street" Beds, per Mrs. Gunn—1st instalment	77	13	0½
Collected by Mrs. McClure, per Mrs. Gunn, for a "Heriot Row" Bed :—Mrs. E. R. McClure (£5), Mrs. Alex. Morison (£1), Mrs. Cunningham Steele (10s.), W. A. Hartley, Esq. (10s. 6d.), Miss Napier (£1), Mrs. Jas. Simpson (£3), R. A. Smith & Co. (£1), Sheriff McLennan (£1), Miss Macdonald (4s.), Mrs. Ferrier (5s.), Mrs. C. N. Johnston (10s.), Lady Clouston (5s.), Mrs. A. M. Black (£5), Hon. Mrs. W. Watson (£1 1s.), Mrs. A. Alison (£2), Lady MacKenzie (£2), Mrs. Alexander, M.A. (£1 1s.), C. H. Fox, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E. (£2 2s.), Mrs. Greenhill (£2 2s.), Mrs. Shepherd (£1), Mrs. Ralston (£1), Mrs. Maclagan (£2), Lady Patten Macdougall (£1), Hon. Mrs. Balfour (£1), Mrs. Dras (£1), Mrs. Fraser (£2), Misses Forman (£1), W. H. Marshall, Esq. (£1 1s.), Misses Wilson (£1), Miss Inglis (£1), Sir James Affleck (£3 3s.), A. C. Newbigging, Esq. (£5), Miss Macintosh (£2 2s.), Mrs. Evans Hunter (£1)—Total ...	53	16	6
*Mrs. Archer, per Harrogate Women's Sewing League, per Mrs. Frank Thomas (Serbia)	2	2	0
J. W. Cameron, Esq. (Serbia)	1	1	0
Henry Skinner, Esq.	1	1	0
Collected by Miss M. S. Woodhouse (Serbia)	10	0	0
Staff of Birstall National School, per H. E. Jarman, Esq., Headmaster, London, Wales Unit (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. E. B. Mathieson	10	0	0
Mrs. Mackie, c/o Miss Falconer	2	0	0
Tonbridge Parish Church Girls' Sunday School, per Miss Howes, Hon. Treas.	0	8	2
*Miss Macdonald, Part proceeds of the Sale of Booklet, "Our Square"	2	0	0
W. Ryden, Esq., to name a "Barrow-in-Furness" bed (France)	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. Berney, Hon. Treas., per Mrs. Luton, towards "Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation" Bed	1	6	6
*Per Mrs. Dalgarno (Troyes): Staff of Girls' High School, per Miss Thomson (£3), Mrs James Mowat (£1), Sir James Mung (£2 2s.)—Total (£6 2s.), publishing (2s.)	6	0	0

Support our Advertisers. Our readers are earnestly requested to support the Advertisers in the paper. Only firms of the highest repute are accepted by us, and if all readers will deal exclusively with them, it will materially help *The Common Cause.*

	£	s.	d.
A. Form of St. Helen's, Hamilton Drive School, Glasgow, per Miss A. L. Malcolm (Royaumont) ...	2	10	0
*Walsall W.S.S., per Dr. O. Elgood Turner, Hon. Treas., towards "2nd C. Counties Federation" Bed (France)...		10	0
The Rev. J. S. McCallum, per Mrs. Laurie	1	0	0
Miss Christina G. Mechie ...		2	6
Miss A. M. McLeod	1	0	0
F. H. Thorpe, Esq., per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas., to name a bed "After his Mother and in memory of her, Emma Thorpe" (Serbia)	25	0	0
*Sir John Rolton, per Mrs. Pilcher—proceeds of Garden Meeting on behalf of Godalming Liberal Club (additional)	1	1	0
*Mrs. Taylor, per Miss Howes, Hon. Treas., Tonbridge W.S.S.		5	0
*St. Mary's School Domestic Staff, Melrose		12	6
Hon. Hilda Kitson	5	0	0
Professor T. Haverfield, c/o Lord Coleridge (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Miss Kinnear, New York, U.S.A., per Miss Wilson ..		10	0
"A Friend," per Miss Wilson		10	0
*Per Miss Edith Neild—Collected at the Railway Mission Hall, Tun. Wells (11s. 2d.), Miss Edith Neild (£2 0s. 6d.)	2	11	8
Miss Mary Johnstone	1	0	0
Collected by Mrs. Blair (£50) (Serbia and Troyes), and £56 to name a "Mak Merry" bed:—D. S. Crawford, Esq. (Serbia) (£26 5s.), Mrs. Blair (£5 5s.), Miss Ainslie (£5), Lord Lannington (£5), Per J. Hasper Mackenzie, Esq., M.A.—Macmerry closing concert (£3 4s.), Per Miss Jean C. Blair—sale of cakes (£3 1s.), Lord Haldane (Serbia) (£2 2s.), G. H. Tennant, Esq. (Serbia) (£2 2s.), The Earl of Wemyss (£2 2s.), 2nd Lieut. T. Blair (£2), Mrs. Shields (£2), Mrs. Tennant (France) (£2), Udston Colliery Co., per Mrs. Watson (£2), Per Messrs. Fairgrieve & Livingstone (£1 8s. 6d.), Per R. Hogg, Esq. (£1 7s. 2d.), Per Mrs. Mackenzie (£1 2s. 6d.), Per Miss Betty Blair (£1 4s. 6d.), Anon (£1 1s.), Mrs. Black (£1 1s.), C. A. Connor, Esq. (£1 1s.), J. P. Glendinning, Esq. (£1 1s.), C. R. Sherriff, Esq. (£1 1s.), John Stoddart, Esq. (£1 1s.), Mrs. D. Waldie (£1 1s.), Mrs. D. K. Bone (£1), Mrs. W. Bow (£1), Kenneth Cowan, Esq. (£1), Mrs. Herbert Gray (£1), Mrs. Gemmill (£1), Col. Gemmill (£1), Mrs. Hamilton Ogilvy (£1), Dr. Millar (£1), Mrs. Park (£1), Sums of 10s. 6d. and under subscribed or collected at Mrs. Blair's "At Homes" (£20 9s. 4d.)	106	0	0
Warwick and Leamington W.S.S. and Friends, per Mrs. A. Hill, Hon. Sec. (for France):—A Friend (1s.), Mrs. and Miss Harris (5s. 6d.), Mrs. Clara Brown (11s. 6d.), Mrs. A. Hill (£1 1s.), Mrs. E. Hill (£1 1s), Lady Keir (5s.), Miss Perkins (8s.), Miss M. Perkins (5s.), K.M.R. (3s.), Mrs. Arthbuthnot (2s.), Mrs. McNulty (1s.), Mrs. J. S. Reynolds (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Davis (1s.), Misses Smith (7s. 6d.), Miss Keeling (1s.), Mrs. A. Hill (£1 1s.), Miss Mapplebech (10s.), Miss Hordern (1s.), Miss F. Jackson (6s.), Miss Marley (10s.), Mrs. Harrison Butler (5s.), Misses Bryson (4s.), Miss Broomhall (1s.), Friends (1s.), Anon (3s.). For Serbia: Miss Wackrill (2s. 6d.), Miss E. G. Wackrill (5s.), Mr. F. H. Wackrill (2s 6d.)	8	8	0
Miss K. Bennington	10	0	0
Mrs. George Coates, per Miss Beaumont, Hon. Sec., Wakefield (Serbia)	1	1	0
*King's Sutton W.S.S., per Miss Browne, Sec. (Serbia)	2	5	10
*Members of the Grove School, Highgate, per Mrs. Lee, Hon. Sec.	6	6	6
Miss M. B. Colebrook, per Miss Florence A. Solly, Hon. Local Treas., Bristol W.S.S.—towards "Bristol" Bed (Serbia)	5	0	0
*Per Miss Jean Smith Lee—for "Faith and Charity" Beds (Troyes), towards 2nd six months	25	0	0
*The Women's War Relief Executive for Dumfries and Maxwelltown, per Miss Patricia A. Young, Hon. Sec. (Serbia)	13	3	
Per Mrs. J. C. Crawford, Blairmore—Mrs I. A. Crawford (3rd donation) (£3 3s.), Mrs. J. C. Crawford (2nd donation) (£2 2s.)	5	5	0
Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors Ltd., Manchester, per J. G. Pearson, Esq. (weekly donation)	1	0	0
Per Sister Liddell, Infirmary, Greenock:—Nurse McNab (2s.), Mrs. Benson (1s.), J. McIntyre (2s. 6d.), H. McIntyre (5s.), J. M. Leslie (1s.), A. Ferguson (2s.), Jean M. Woodraw (1s.), J. Kennedy (1s.), D. M. (1s.), A. McC. (1s.), Agnes Buntain (1s.), M. Turner (1s.), Grace S. Robertson (1s.), Alexander Murray (1s.), Robert Auld (1s.), J. B. McFarlan (1s.), M. K. Sutherland (1s.), E. W. Baker (1s.)	1	5	6
Mrs. Diser		2	6
Contents of Money Box saved up by the Children of Kindergarten Wigan Girls' High School, per Miss Mabel E. Downing		0	15	2½
Children of Godstowe School, High Wycombe, per Miss May C. Cromer (Serbia) ...	3	16	0
Wm. Henderson, Esq.	1	0	0
Per Mrs. Gardner Robertson, for the upkeep of the "Kilmarnock Ailsa" Bed, Troyes, for 2nd six months: Proceeds of cricket match (£28 15s. 5d.), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wylie (£2 2s.), Mrs. K—— (for literature) (10s.)	31	7	5
Mrs. J. W. Barkla and Miss Ethel F. Robinson (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Margaret F. Whitehead ...		5	0
Miss Margaret Aitken, Edinburgh, towards the upkeep of the "January" Bed ...		5	0
From Miss Jarvis, Hon Sec., Sheffield Women's Effort for Serbia—1st instalment (£100) to name 2 beds in Serbia, "Sheffield Citizens," per Oliver C. Wilson, Esq., Lord Mayor of Sheffield	100	0	0
	£61,187	16	2½

* Denotes further donation.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Arbroath High School"	Proceeds of Operetta by Pupils of High School, Arbroath and contribution from Staff, per D. Drysdale, Esq., Rector.
"The Murrays"	Collected—Per Mrs. N. Ellis, The Murrays, Ormiston.
"Eastbourne" (Troyes)	Eastbourne W.S.S., per Miss Helen Wright, Organising Secretary, Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation.
"Keighley" (Mladanovatz)	Collected by the Keighley W.S.S. in Keighley Picture Houses.
"Princes Street"	Collected by Miss Nisbet, in Princes Street, per Mrs. Gunn, 1st instalment.
"Heriot Row"	Collected by Mrs. McClure, per Mrs. Gunn.
"After his Mother, and in memory of her, Emma Thorpe" (Serbia)	F. H. Thorpe, Esq., per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas., Street.
"Mak Merry" (Serbia)	Collected by Mrs. Blair, Hoprig Mains, Gladsmuir, E. Lothian
"Mak Merry" (Troyes)	Per Miss Lee, 16, St. Alban's Road, Edinburgh.
"Faith and Charity" (Troyes)	Per Mrs. Gardner Robertson, Kilmarnock.
"Kilmarnock Ailsa" (Troyes) (2nd six months)	W. Ryden, Esq., Barrow-in-Furness.
"Barrow-in-Furness," France	

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Hospital Activities in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

A considerable amount of money has been raised in the West for the hospitals. Glasgow, as ever, has been active in the raising of considerable sums of money. Miss E. M. S. Foggo, who is the organiser for Glasgow and the West, with Argyle, Ayr, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Stirling under her control, has carried on a most successful campaign. Thirty-one meetings have been addressed, all with excellent results.

Permission was obtained from the Lord Provost and Magistrates for the Glasgow Suffrage Society to hold a Flag Day in conjunction with the Serbian Relief for our Hospitals in Serbia. All the Suffrage Societies in the West were asked to co-operate, and the result was excellent. The Flag Day Committee still further extended its organisation, and invited all Scotland to hold Serbian Flag Days. The net result of this is well over £16,000, of which a substantial half goes to the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

A Hospital Sub-Committee has been formed in Glasgow to raise further support, with Mrs. Lauder, Pollock Castle, Newton Mearns, as Chairman; Dr. Agnes Cameron, Vice-Chairman; Miss K. W. Lindsay, Secretary; and Miss E. M. C. Foggo, Organiser. This Committee intends to carry on a vigorous campaign in the autumn.

The following meetings have been organised and addressed within the last three months:—

WISHAW.—Mid-Lanark Conservative Women's Association. Public Meeting. Speakers: Dr. Louise McIlroy (Hospitals), Lord Lamington (on Serbia), Miss E. M. C. Foggo (Hospitals).
Result—"Beds" to Serbia and France, per Miss Buchanan, Secretary, Women's Conservative Association.

KELVINSIDE.—Drawing-room Meeting and Concert on behalf of "Kelvinside Bed." Hostess, Miss Nimmo.
Result—£19.

GLENBOIG.—Hospital address by Miss Foggo at Working Party Meeting (Hostess, Miss Dunnachie), with the excellent result of a Cake and Candy Sale, got up by Mrs. Dunnachie and Mrs. Spence, and addressed by Dr. Mabel Ramsay, and a Serbian Flag Day.
Result—£171.

POLMONT.—Address by Miss Foggo at Public Concert.
Result—£13 13s. (Miss Thomson, Polmont).

AIRDRIE.—Public Hall Meeting. Speakers: Dr. McIlroy and Miss E. M. C. Foggo.

JORDANHILL.—Drawing-room Concert (Hostess, Mrs. Warren). Hospital Address, Miss E. M. C. Foggo.
Result—£50 for "Lymehurst Bed."

SCOTSTOUN HILL (GLASGOW).—Red Cross Sewing Meeting. Hospital Address.

HILLHEAD PARISH CHURCH HALL.—Concert and Address on Hospitals.
Result—"Hillhead Bed," £30 (Miss Julia Brown and Mrs. Coats).

AIRDRIE.—(Before Serbian Flag Day.) Public Hall. Speakers: Miss E. M. C. Foggo (Hospitals) and Mr. Low (Serbia).

HELENSBURGH.—(Before Flag Day.) Drawing-room Meeting (Hostess, Mrs. Blackie). Speaker, Miss Foggo.
Result—£80 "Helensburgh Bed."

WEMYSS BAY.—At Home, Lady Biles, Tighnamara, Wemyss Bay. Chairman, Lord Inverclyde. Speakers: Miss E. M. C. Foggo and Mr. Horatio Peile.
Result—Over £200 (Beds to be named after Skermorlie and Wemyss Bay).

Sidmouth and District.

The Sidmouth and District Suffrage Society held a very successful at home, by kind invitation of Miss Dutton, in the grounds of Somerdon, on July 2nd. There was a large attendance, refreshments were provided, and a musical programme, including the National Songs of our Allies, was rendered by Mr. J. A. Bellamy's Singing Class. The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves gave a most interesting account of the work done in Sérbia by the hospitals sent out by the Scottish Women's Federation. Members and friends of the Sidmouth and District Suffrage Society had been collecting for this fund, and the total receipts proved to be £172 18s. 1d., which included a sum of £43 4s. 9d. obtained by the sale of Serbian flags. £150 of this sum will be used for three Sidmouth beds in the hospital, £17 was forwarded to Mrs. Carrington Wilde for the Serbian Relief Fund, while the balance of £5 18s. 1d. was sent to the Scottish Hospital Fund for the upkeep of the Serbian Unit. Further activities have been suggested for the Society in the holiday month, including another Flag Day to provide money for assistance for French Hospitals, especially in connection with the Englishwoman's Anæsthetic Fund.

Gateshead.

After making up the accounts, the Treasurer of the Gateshead Society reports that the garden party held at Fellside on Saturday, July 10th, resulted in a profit to the Society of £6 13s.—stall and profit from tickets. This statement may serve as an encouragement to other Societies to hold summer meetings.

First Irish Women on a Co-Opperative Committee.

At the first election of members of the Committee of Management of Sligo Co-operative Society, held on June 18th, two women were elected as members, *i.e.*, Mrs Crichton, Hon. Sec. of the local Women's Suffrage Society, and Miss Rowlitt, committee member of the same Society. This is the first instance in Ireland of women being elected on a Co-operative Committee. In England there is precedent for such an election, but only a very few women have been elected. The success here was obtained without marked opposition, though it results in displacing two men members. It was brought about by two considerations—first, that in true co-operation there must be no distinction of sex, any more than of rank, creed, or politics; second, that the local co-operative store is much more likely to be successful if women are represented on the Committee, as they are the household experts.

On the local Belgian Relief Committee there are two (at least) members of the Women's Suffrage Society, and most of the women who sit on the War Distress Committee and on the Committee for Relief of Civil Distress are Women's Suffrage members. The men members of those committees willingly admit that although they themselves do most of the talking, the women do most of the work!

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